

**METHODS FOR DETECTING, COMPUTING AND DISSEMINATING  
LOCATION INFORMATION ASSOCIATED WITH EMERGENCY 911  
WIRELESS TRANSMISSIONS**

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**RELATED APPLICATION**

100730-2662660  
This application is related to the United States Patent Application Serial Number 01, Method for Employing Location Information Associated with Emergency 911 Wireless Transmissions for Supplementary and Complementary Purposes, filed on August 10, 2001 (attorney docket number 48473/262368, applicants being Lawrence A. Gould and John A. Stangle), which is incorporated herein by reference. The application also claims priority to the United States Provisional Application Number 60/276,120, Method for Determining, Computing and Disseminating Location Information Associated with Emergency 911 Wireless Transmissions, filed on 03/16/2001, the United States Provisional Application Number 60/276,122, Method for Detecting, Computing and Disseminating Location Information Associated with Emergency 911 Wireless Transmissions, filed on 03/16/2001, and the United States Provisional Application Number 60/276,124, Method for Detecting, Computing and Disseminating Location Information Associated with Emergency 911 Wireless Transmissions, filed on 03/16/2001. All referenced provisional applications are herein incorporated by reference.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention is related to the field of telecommunications, particularly to radiotelephony, and more particularly to locating a radiotelephony device in a  
5 radiotelephony system.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The advent of mobile communication technology has led to the proliferation of radiotelephones (also known as wireless telephone). Now, a person can carry with them  
10 a radiotelephone anywhere they go. A person can make a telephone call from almost anywhere to another person and can also receive a telephone call from anywhere.

Increasingly, radiotelephones are used in emergency situations to reach 911 emergency dispatchers. When handling 911 emergency telephone calls, it is important for the dispatchers to learn the physical location of callers. The physical location of a  
15 caller using an ordinary telephone connected to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) is easily obtainable, since the telephone is associated with a physical address stored in a database. There are no physical locations associated with radiotelephones.

It is not possible to determine the physical location of a radiotelephone, when the radiotelephone is capable of moving from one location to another. Radiotelephones are  
20 generally linked to the PSTN through a network of antennas, base stations, and mobile switching centers. Each radiotelephone is in communication with at least one antenna and switches from one antenna to another when it moves from one antenna cell to another antenna cell. Although each radiotelephone is associated with a telephone number, the

telephone number does not translate into a fixed physical location. Furthermore, the knowledge of which antenna the radiotelephone is in communication with does not form a basis for determining the location of the radiotelephone itself.

Global Positioning System (GPS) has been employed to locate mobile devices.

5 GPS is a satellite-based system originally developed by the United States military for navigational purposes, but now it is also available for commercial purposes. GPS uses time of arrival (TOA) and triangulations for location calculation. GPS can provide accurate position information from a time-based signal received simultaneously from at least three satellites. A ground-based GPS receiver at or near the object to be located  
10 determines the difference between the time at which each satellite transmits a time signal and the time at which the signal is received and determines the object's location based on the time differentials. The accuracy provided by commercial GPS is within 100 meters. However, the employment of a GPS system is impractical in many applications. The signal power levels from the satellites are low and the GPS receiver requires a clear, line-  
15 of-sight path to at least three satellites above a horizon of about 60 degrees for effective operation. Moreover, inclement weather conditions, terrain features, and buildings further restrict the ability of the GPS receiver to determine its position. The GPS system also requires mobile devices to be equipped to link to earth satellites which makes these mobile devices more expensive.

20 Other techniques based upon signal strength and trilaterialization have been employed, but they are generally effective in line-of-sight conditions, such as rural settings. However, these techniques are not effective in dense urban areas.

In dense urban areas, radio waves reflect on buildings before reaching a receiving antenna on a mobile device, and the mobile device receives radio signals both directly from an emitting antenna and from reflections. This phenomenon is known as multipath signals, and it is well known in the wireless telephony art. The multipath phenomenon renders most analytical location computational techniques such as time-of-arrival (TOA) or time-difference-of-arrival (TDOA) substantially useless in urban areas.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly described, the present invention is a system and method for determining the geographical position of a radiotelephone device in communication with a wireless communication network. A system according to the present invention employs multiple radio-direction-finding (RDF) devices in multiple wireless transmission antenna sites, one RDF device per each transmission antenna site. The RDF devices are connected to a location processor, where the position calculations are performed. The location processor is in communication with a Mobile Switching Center (MSC) that is handling the communication with the radiotelephone.

A caller using a radiotelephone to communicate with a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) is tracked by a system according to the present invention, and his position is determined by a method disclosed in the present invention. When a radiotelephone caller dials an emergency number, typically 911, the call is received by a wireless transmission antenna and sent to a base station (BS). The BS forwards the information to a mobile switching center (MSC), where it is interpreted. When the MSC determines the

call is an emergency call, the MSC alerts a location processor to determine the physical location. The MSC also proceeds to forward the call to a PSAP.

The location processor is a processor that controls a plurality of RDF devices and determines the location of a radio signal's source. The location processor obtains the radio signal's information (frequency, time slot, channel, etc.) from the MSC and sends this information to the RDF devices. Each RDF device attempts to determine the angle of arrival of radio signals relative to the position of the RDF device. Preferably, two or more RDF devices can determine the angles of arrival. This information is sent to the location processor.

The location processor uses the angle of arrival information and the information on the location of RDF devices to calculate the geographical coordinates of the source of radio signal. The geographical coordinates calculated are then used to determine the street address of the caller.

If more than two RDF devices detect the radio signal, the location processor will determine several pairs of geographical coordinates by pairing RDF devices differently. Using these pairs of geographical coordinates the location processor will determine the location of the source of the radio signal.

If only one RDF device detects the radio signal, then the angle of arrival is provided to the MSC and the location processor does not calculate the location of the radio signal's source.

In an alternate embodiment, the system according to the present invention may handle more than one request at a time to determine the location of an emergency caller.

The MSC can prioritize the calls and the location processor will handle multiple requests according to their priority.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

5           The foregoing and other aspects and advantages of the invention described herein will be better understood from the following detailed description of one or more preferred embodiments of the invention with reference to the drawings in which:

Fig. 1 depicts architecture of a wireless communication network.

Fig. 2 depicts a RDF device installed on a wireless antenna.

10          Fig. 3 is a block diagram for a location calculation process.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram for a triangulation calculation process.

Fig. 5 is an illustration of the triangulation method.

### **DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

15           Referring now in greater detail to the drawings, in which like numerals represent like components throughout several views, Fig. 1 depicts architecture of a wireless communication network 10. The wireless communication network 10 has a plurality of communication antennas 12, also known as wireless transmission antennas, connected to a base station (BS) 14. The wireless transmission antennas 12 are distributed  
20          geographically to cover a wide area, and each antenna 12 typically covers a "cell." A BS 14 may support one or more transmission antennas 12 and are in communication with a MSC 16. A MSC 16 may support several BS' 14.

The wireless telephone network 10 may employ different technologies, such as CDMA (code division multiple access), TDMA (time division multiple access), GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications), FDMA (frequency division multiplex access), AMPS (Advanced Mobile Phone Service), etc. Each technology may use a different protocol and method for communication between a radiotelephone 22 and a wireless transmission antenna 12.

The MSC 16 performs call-processing function for the wireless communication system 10. The MSC 16 routes a call from a mobile device or a radiotelephone 22 to its destination. The call routing may be through a Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) 18. If a caller dials 911, an emergency access number, on his radiotelephone 22, the call is received by a transmission antenna 12 and forwarded by a BS to the MSC 16. The MSC 16 routes the call through the PSTN to a 911 Dispatching Center or a Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) 20, where the call will be answered.

Typically, an operator at PSAP 20 needs to know the location of the call in order to dispatch emergency service personnel to the location, if needed. The location information may be provided by the caller, if the caller knows where he is. The location information may also be obtained from telephone company records, if the telephone used is a traditional wireline telephone. When a call originates from a wireless telephone and the caller cannot report his location, dispatching of emergency service vehicles may be delayed or impossible, unless the wireless communication network 10 is equipped with location finding devices.

A RDF device installed on a wireless transmission antenna 12 can provide information about the angle of arrival of a radio signal. The present invention employs a

commercially available RDF device, which functionality is explained by the United States Patent Numbers 4,263,597, Nondisruptive ADF System, to Bentley (April 21, 1981) and 4,317,120, Sector Scan ADF System, to Bentley (Feb. 23, 1982). Both  
5   aforementioned patents are hereto incorporated by reference. An example of such RDF device is a LF/HF/VHF/UHF/MW Direction Finder from TechComm.

Figure 2 is an illustration of a RDF device 30 installed on a wireless transmission antenna 12. Generally, one RDF device 30 is installed to one wireless transmission antenna 12. A RDF device 30 typically has a set of antennas 32 connected to a receiver 34 and controlled by a RDF processor 36. The RDF device 30 tries to determine the  
10   angle of arrival of a radio signal by sequentially sampling the radio signals through each of the antennas 32 attached to the receiver 34. The receiver 34 demodulates the signal received before sending them to the RDF processor 36 for processing. The RDF processor 36 processes the signal received and attempts to determine the angle of arrival of the signal received. The RDF processor 36 controls the sampling of radio signals by  
15   the antennas 32 and determines which radio frequency, channel, or time slots to sample.

In an alternate embodiment, the receiver 34 and the RDF processor 36 may be enclosed in one physical unit, i.e., the receiver 34 and the RDF processor 36 may be different circuits of a single RDF device. In yet another embodiment, the functions of receiver 34 and the RDF processor 36 may be implemented through software in the RDF  
20   device.

Generally, the RDF processor 36 is in communication with a location processor 38. The location processor 38 preferably is connected to and receives information from multiple RDF devices 30. The location processor 38 is also connected to a MSC 16. The





signal has been "tracked" or "detected" by two or more RDF devices 30. If more than two RDF devices 30 receive the radio signal, they are paired and indexed, block 46. The RDF devices 30 are paired because the calculation process, which uses a triangulation method, requires information from two RDF devices 30. The RDF devices 30 are paired  
5 between them in such a way that three RDF devices 30, A, B, and C will yield to three pairs of antennas, AB, BC, and AC.

After the RDF devices 30 are paired and indexed, the location processor 38 selects one pair for calculation, block 50. The geographical parameters of each RFD device, which is the same as the location of the wireless transmission antenna site, are  
10 stored in a database accessible to the location processor 38. The geographical parameters include, but not limited to longitude and latitude of each antenna and the distance between the antennas. The geographical parameters are used for the triangulation calculation, block 52.

After the calculation, the result is stored, block 54, and the location processor 38  
15 checks whether there are more RDF device pairs to be calculated, block 56. If there are additional pairs, then blocks 50, 52, and 54 are repeated until all pairs are used for the calculation. The result of the triangulation calculation is a pair of geographical coordinates of the source of the radio signal, i.e., the source's longitude and latitude.

After all pairs have been used for the calculation and all results stored, the  
20 location processor 38 proceeds to determine the "best fit" of geographical coordinates, block 58. The best fit of geographical coordinates may be determined by a simple average of coordinates or by a weighted average taking into account any obvious anomalies in location information. If one coordinate is far afield from the others, it may

be caused by malfunctioning of an equipment, data contamination, etc., and this should be considered and compensated. Other statistical models may also be used to determine the best fit.

5 The best fit is recorded, presumed to be accurate, and used to determine the street address. The best fit of geographical latitude and longitude is translated into street or highway addresses that are meaningful to the authorities at the PSAP, block 60. This translation may be performed employing commercially available software and database, such as MAPINFO.

10 Finally, the street address is transmitted back to the PSAP, block 62, together with other E911 (emergency 911) information associated with this call. The information may be encrypted before the transmission to prevent interception and interference by others.

15 Back to block 44, if the information on radio signal is not received by more than two RDF devices 30, it is checked whether only one RDF device 30 receives the information, block 64. If only one RDF devices 30 receives the information, then the triangulation method cannot be used and the location of the origin of the radio signal cannot be determined accurately.

20 If two RDF devices 30 receive the information, then the triangulation method applies only to this pair of RDF devices 30, block 68. The result of the triangulation calculation is used to determine the street address, block 60, and the street address is transmitted to the PSAP, block 62.

Figure 4 illustrates the triangulation calculation process 80. The process starts when the geographical parameters and E911 information are received, block 82. The triangulation process calculates the angle between the E911 source and the RDF devices

30, block 84. A check is made to determine whether the angle calculated is less than one degree, block 86. If the angle is less than one degree, it means that the source of the E911 call lies on the line between two RDF devices 30 and the triangulation method will not give accurate result. If the angle is one degree or more, then the location processor 38 can determine the distance from one RDF device 30 to the E911 source, block 88. Using the distance between a RDF device 30 and the E911 source, the location processor 38 can determine the geographical coordinates for the E911 source, block 90.

Figure 5 illustrates the triangulation method. The triangulation method assumes that the position of two points and the distance between them are known. The angular information about the third point is also known. The angular information is derived from the angle of arrival information provided by each RDF device.

Equation 1 uses the distance between the two RDF devices, which are represented by the wireless transmission antennas/towers (T1 and T2), and the angular information from two RDF devices to calculate distance  $v1$ , which is the distance from a first RDF device to point  $d1$ .  $d1$  is a point demarked by a perpendicular line between the E911 source and the line connecting the two RDF devices.

Equation 2 uses  $v1$  to calculate the distance between the first RDF device and the E911 source.

After the distance between the first RDF device and the E911 source is calculated, the E911 source's latitude and longitude can be easily determined using Equations 3 and 4.

In operation, when a person makes a call to an emergency number, such as 911, from a radiotelephone, 22, the call is received by a wireless transmission antenna 12,



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The present invention can easily apply to a system for locating a person in need of emergency medical assistance. If the person is equipped with a medical emergency device capable of placing a wireless call to a medical emergency monitoring center, he can activate the device upon medical emergency situations and he then can be easily  
5 located by a medical emergency response team.

In an alternate embodiment, the present invention can also handle multiple emergency calls. The MSC 16 may request the location processor 38 to track multiple emergency calls. The MSC 16 prioritizes the emergency calls and communicates the priority information along with the radio information to the location processor 38. The  
10 location processor 38 will calculate the origin of these calls according to the priority.

The foregoing description of preferred embodiments of the invention has been presented only for the purpose of illustration and description and is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching.

15 The embodiments were chosen and described in order to explain the principles of the invention and their practical application to enable others skilled in the art to utilize the invention and various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated.